

THE WESTERN STANDARD



TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 1.] SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1857. NUMBER 44.

Poetry.

TIME.

Time is flying, flying, flying,
Oh, how swiftly by!
Like a waterfall that's rushing,
Or a fountain ever gushing,
Hourly, daily, weekly, yearly,
Rapid as lightning, nearly,
Do the moments fly.

Catch the seconds as they're passing,
Wait not for the hours,
Prize them as a golden treasure—
Use them not in trifling pleasure—
Seconds, minutes—prizing, holding
As you would those buds unfolding
Into choicest flowers.

Act for some important purpose,
Not with selfish zeal;
See humanity is bleeding,
Aid, thy fellow man is needing,
Hundreds, thousands, millions—hear them
Breathing out their woes—go, cheer them
Seek their wounds to heal.

Soon another year, all freighted
With the deeds of man,
Will be borne to God the giver
And recalled by mortal never!
Oh be wakeful, watchful, ready,
Heart and hand to bless the needy—
Thus fill out thy span.

Letters.

BY ORSON SPENCER, A. B.

IN REPLY TO THE

REV. WILLIAM CROWL, A. M.

LETTER II.

THE PRIESTHOOD.

[Continued.]

Thus, dear sir, you perceive that I attach great importance to the priesthood, and consider it the grand instrumentality of revolutionizing, and saving, and governing the whole earth. But what harm in all this? Do you think there is too much power invested in this chosen order of men? Why, certainly not! They have not chosen themselves; neither have they come to office by the votes of the unthinking mass; nor by blind hereditary lineage, nor by violence and the usurper's arts. They have been chosen of God, who knew their spirits before the foundation of the world. They are a royal priesthood and holy nation, for God will have no other in his priesthood. Says Jesus to his apostles, "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you." Whom God approves man should not refuse.

Moses was a priest and lawgiver, and had to do with the temporal and spiritual affairs of his subjects. Moses sought to unite church and state, in obedience to the command of God. Joshua was also a priest and ruler, and united both temporal and spiritual interests in his government. David was a priest and king, and likewise Solomon, his son. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were as much directed by God, in their temporal concerns or movements as they were in their spiritual devotions. Jesus Christ came to establish a temporal kingdom fully as much as a spiritual kingdom. Both Jews and Romans suspected his designs, and charged him with the crime of treason. They said that he called himself a King. Some will say that he explicitly declared that His kingdom was not of this world. True: He did make this declaration; but what does it prove? It proves simply, that this world was not the father, author, or origin of His kingdom. His kingdom was from heaven, and He had come here for the very important purpose of establishing it on earth. He called it the kingdom of heaven, in distinction from kingdoms that were of earthly origin.

It is strange, indeed, that the material clergy should borrow the idea that His kingdom was not a temporal kingdom as well as spiritual. It was the prayer of His heart, and the prayer that He taught His disciples, that God would establish His kingdom on earth, and come His will to be done here as it is done in heaven. Consequently, he organized his kingdom here after the pattern of heaven, with all proper officers, and laws suited to every temporal and spiritual occasion, and gave commandment that all nations should yield allegiance to the laws and authorities established, and also submit themselves to the ordinances of His Kingdom. And being in possession of living teachers, even the word of inspired men, they (all mankind, if they would obey) would be thoroughly furnished to "every good word and work." In other words, they would know how to act in every calling and sphere of business, whether temporal or spiritual.

Jesus Christ did not design that his servants should fight one another, or fight, and conquer all mankind into allegiance to Him. The world would act on these principles through disobedience, but his disciples would not, because they were shown a better way to universal dominion and government.

The priesthood being an office of great responsibility, is guarded rigidly against intruders. Men may lawfully desire this office, but he has no right to take it of himself, but must first be called and appointed to it as Aaron was, by God, through a prophetic voice. Neither is man required to study, and artificially qualify himself for receiving it. God takes men as they are, and with the gift of priestly office He bestows the requisite qualifications. The ordination of heaven put upon the head of any man, however ignorant, is a voucher for requisite qualification and blessing. Every man is there by thoroughly furnished for the discharge of all the duties of his respective calling. They are not all apostles, however, neither are all prophets or pastors. But every one has his calling of God, and in the legitimate sphere of that calling he acts as God, and in the authority of God.

Some have authority only to baptize unto repentance for remission of sins, as John the Baptist. Such can confer no more authority than they possess in themselves. Others have authority to bless, and whom they bless are blessed in very deed. They have similar authority to curse, and whom they curse are cursed in very deed. Jacob blessed his sons, and the heavens sealed and confirmed the same upon their heads. Paul cursed Elymas, the sorcerer, with blindness, and the same curse was sealed and confirmed upon him immediately. Elisha cursed Gehazi, his servant, and leprosy clung to him from that time. Elijah shut up the windows of heaven that it rained not for the space of three years and six months, by the same delegated power and again they were opened at his voice. He was a man of like passions with ourselves. All men are not ordained to this power, and when they are not, they are wholly incapable of exercising it. It is office that gives recognition and legality to a deed of conveyance and ownership. It is divine appointment and official calling that gives efficacy to the priesthood. But many generations have contented themselves to preach and support preachers who have no divine appointment.

The consequence is, that men have been self-appointed to the ministry and spread dissension and confusion abroad. The knowledge of the true and living God has gradually receded from the earth, and darkness, even gross darkness, covered the people. The ordinances that impart healing virtues and the power and light of truth, have either been changed or abolished. The apostolic office has been counted as a thing out of date, and the spiritual gifts have been done away. The religious world has been too much like King Saul. After he had been forsaken of God, and the power and Spirit of his anointing given to David, this unhappy monarch resorted to every miserable device, (even to the aid of witchcraft,) in order to obtain knowledge and assistance. But the curse of disobedience followed him to the day of his death.

The religious sects, in like manner, have resorted to minutiae and the points of schools, and to the theological comments of time

honor fathers, (who were as ignorant as themselves) ever learning, yet never coming to the knowledge of truth. Bibles have been translated again and again; learned volumes have been written in explanation, and even have been instigated by the supposed defenders of the faith, and the earth crimsoned by human gore. All these evils and curses have arisen from a spurious priesthood.

In view of these things, is it not time, sir, to let God restore the reins of government and once more establish a holy priesthood, which shall be after the calling of Aaron, and after the order and power of endless life. That this may be the unfeigned choice of all who seek after God, is the continued prayer of

Your old friend and servant,
ORSON SPENCER.

Secrets of the Flat-Bog.—Far, far down in the depths of the moor there lies many a secret of olden time. Below the grim ghastly surface, below the waters, below the black remnants of countless plants, lie the sad memorials of ages unknown to the history of man. Huge trees stand upright, and their gigantic roots rest upon the crowns of still older forest giant. In the inverted oaks of Marten Moor, in Switzerland, many see the famous oak woods that Charlemagne caused to be cut down, now more than a thousand years ago. For centuries the moors have laid in their silent bosoms the gigantic works of ancient Rome, and posterity has gazed with wonder at the mastery roads and massive bridges, like those built of unperishable wood by Germanicus when he passed from Holland into the Weser. Far in the deep, lie buried in the stone, hatchets and flint, arrowheads of Frisians and Chetneki, by the side of the copper kettle, and the iron helmet of the Roman soldier. A Phœnician shaft was found of late, and alongside of it a boat laden with bricks. The skeleton of antediluvian animals rots there peacefully by the corpses of ancient races with sandals on their feet, and skins of animals around their naked bodies. Hundreds of brave English horsemen, who sought an honorable death in the battle of Solway, were swallowed up horse and man by the insatiable Moor. And in years by gone a Danish King, Harold, called the Blue Tooth, allured with foul treachery a fair princess of Norway, Gunhild to Jutland. She came and she vanished from the memory of man. History had forgotten her, tradition had even begun to fade—but the peat-bog opened its long closed lips, and accused late but loud the bloody King of his wicked deed. The poor princess was found far below the peat strangled and tied to a post where her merciless foe had buried her, as he thought, forever in the abyss. It is a strange and most melancholy charm that these low chambers of death have for the careful observer.

Transposition of Figures.—The figures nine, we take the following from the Boston Courier. It is an arithmetical curiosity, interesting to the general reader and important to accountants:

The numeral nine has a certain peculiar property, a knowledge of which will be of importance to accountants and cash-keepers. It is this: When an error has arisen from any transposition of figures, the difference between such transposed number of figures is uniformly a multiple of the numeral nine. For instance, suppose an error occurs in bringing out a trial balance or cash settlement of the amount in question, or that the sum short or over can be divided by nine without any remainder, there is a strong probability that the mistake has been made by transposing figures; at any rate, if such mistake takes place by reason of transposition, the sum in question will divide by 9 with out any remainder. To illustrate this further: If 97 has been put down 79, the error will be 18, or twice 9 exactly; if 323 be set down 233, the error will be 90, or eleven times 9, and so on between the transposed numbers. This class of errors is very common.

Is There An Open Polar Sea.

From the Boston Traveller.

The appearance of Dr. Kane's long expected narrative of Arctic Expeditions will again awaken an interest in the question of an open sea near the North Pole; for his discovery of that sea, with the varied details of every circumstance connected with it, can now be investigated, and the evidence of its continuance to the Pole of the earth be duly weighed.

The idea of a warmer region near the North Pole, which must be accompanied by open water, and, as a natural consequence, with animal life in a greater abundance than in the permanent ice-belted district further south, is not a new one. More than two centuries ago, the appearance of open water in the highest latitudes first suggested it; and, although certain theorists contended against it, the opinion continued to prevail even to our day; and now, although there has been nothing certain of its existence, there have been such accumulative evidence, such as Dr. Kane has presented, to establish the theory.

The Dutch whalers above and around the Island of Spitzbergen have often pushed the drift ice into open spaces of sea towards the Pole, and Baron Van Wrangel, when forty miles from the coast of Arctic Asia, saw, as he thought, a "vast illimitable ocean" beyond, and we doubt not many navigators, without being aware of the fact, have really been in this sea, but who did not dare venture further toward the mysterious Pole. Dr. Scoresby, among others, may be mentioned as one who has been within its area. This veteran Arctic navigator was engaged for more than thirty years in the Greenland fishery, and discovered the coast and served on the eastern side which bears his name. On this occasion he passed the pack of floating ice by keeping near the Greenland coast, and found himself in open water beyond. Had he been prepared to pursue his voyage, he might have pushed on nearer the pole than any navigator before or since, but he did not dare to venture beyond a point from which he was uncertain of escaping before the season had passed, and therefore retreated through the pack. Capt. Parry, in his well known boat voyage, attempted to cross this floating ice, and was well provided for the purpose; but it was unfortunately harder and rougher than he anticipated, and, although making progress northward over the drift, he found it was actually bearing him southward. The projectors of that expedition thought the plan the most feasible one to reach the Pole, entertaining the belief that if they could pass this floating ice, they would find an open sea beyond.

It must be remembered, that in the summer, north winds prevail in these seas; and aided by a strong current setting to the south, the whole mass of ice accumulated and forced in during the winter, breaks up and is carried toward the south. This belt of broken ice, or the "pack," as it is called, forms the only impediment to an approach to the Pole by the North Atlantic Ocean. In the fall when strong southerly winds prevail, such of this pack as remains is again forced back toward the Pole, in a measure filling up the open sea from which it had come; but whether there are lands, or resisting currents near the Pole to prevent its accumulation there, or whether a warmer temperature exists to dissolve it, remains to be seen.

Dr. Kane wintered in Smith's Strait near the 79th parallel. From this point the following Spring he sent parties over the ice northward about 125 miles in a direct line, when they came to an open sea, the shores of which they traced on the east nearly to 81 degrees 30', and on the western side to 83 degrees 30' approximately. At this far remote point, and from a height of four hundred and eighty feet, which commanded a horizon of nearly forty miles, the ears of the party "were gladdened with the novel music of the breaking waves and a surf, breaking in among rocks at their feet, which stayed their further progress." As they traveled north, the channel expanded into an

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iceless area, and taking thirty-six miles as the mean radius open to reliable survey, they had a justly estimated extent of more than 4,000 square miles.

This was in the month of June, yet there was every indication that this water had been open during a most severe Arctic Winter; for the shores did not have the "ice-belt" which elsewhere in Smith's Strait indicates alike, both permanent and annual freezing. Animal life, too, to which Dr. Kane had been a stranger at the south, now burst upon the party. Geese and ducks are abundant, particularly the Brent geese, a migratory bird, which the Doctor had seen on his previous voyage in Wellington Channel, when they were flying toward the south. The rocks and the shore were crowded with sea swallows, whose habits require open water, and which were then breeding; in fact, to use the Doctor's words, "it was a picture of life all around." Of plants there is less said, as the season was too early for their development. This increase of animal and vegetable life, with the rise of the thermometer in the water, and the melted snow upon the rocks were indicative of a milder climate towards the Pole.

Another fact worth dwelling on is, that after a severe gale of several days from the north; there was no accumulation of floating ice, which is strong evidence that there was warmer water from whence the wind came without ice, and that from an elevation of 580 feet, the open sea was "still without a limit, and, moved by a heavy swell, free of ice."

In a view of these highly interesting facts, the intrepid navigator does not venture to discuss the phenomena which gave rise to them.

"How far," says the Doctor, "this sea may extend—whether it exists simply as a feature of the immediate region, or as a part of the great unexplored area communicating with the Polar basin—and what may be the argument in favor of one or the other hypothesis, or the explanation which reconciles it with established laws, may be questions for men skilled in scientific deductions. Coming as it did, a mysterious fluidity in the midst of vast plains of solid ice, it was well calculated to arouse emotions of the highest order, and I do not believe there was a man among us who did not long for the means of embarking upon its bright and lonely waters."

We have little doubt that the interesting facts made known by Dr. Kane will lead to another Arctic expedition. At some future day we may recur to the subject again, and venture to suggest some ideas towards a plan for reaching the mysterious Pole.

The Philosophy of Rain.—To understand the beautiful and sublime phenomenon, so often witnessed since the creation of the world, and so essential to the very existence of plants and animals, a fact derived from observations and a long train of experiments must be remembered.

Were the atmosphere at all times of a uniform temperature, we should never have hail, rain or snow. The water absorbed by it in evaporation from the sea and earth's surface would descend in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air when it was once fully saturated.

The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capacity to retain humidity, is proportionally greater in warm than in cold air.

The air near the surface of the earth is warmer than it is in the region of the clouds. The higher we ascend from the earth the colder we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on very high mountains in the hottest climates.

Now, when from continued evaporation the air is highly saturated with vapor, though it be invisible and the sky appears cloudless, yet its temperature is suddenly reduced by cold currents of air descending from a higher to a lower latitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed and the result is rain. It condenses and cools, and the surplus of water is thus disengaged and falls upon the earth. How singular, but how simple the process of rain. What consciousness could have

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devised such an admirable arrangement for watering the earth?

GETTSMANE.—Lieutenant Lynch, of the United States Exploring Expedition to the River Jordan and the Red Sea, in 1848, visited the garden of Gettsemane, about the month of May. He says:

"The clover upon the ground was in bloom, and altogether the garden, in its aspects and associations, was better calculated than any place I know to soothe a troubled spirit. Eight venerable trees, isolated from the smaller and less imposing ones which skirt the pass of the Mount of Olives, form a consecrated grove. High above, on either hand, towers a lofty mountain, with a deep yawning chasm of Jehosaphat between them. Crowning one of them is a living city; on the slope of the other is a Jewish cemetery—city of the dead. Each tree in this grove, cankered and gnarled, and furrowed by age, and beautiful and impressive in its decay, is a living monument of the affecting scenes that have taken place beneath and around it. The olive perpetuates itself from the root of the dying parent stem, the tree springs into existence. These are accounted one thousand years old. Under them, of the preceding growth, therefore, the Savior was wont to rest; and one of the present may mark the very spot where he knelt, and prayed, and wept. No wavering doubt can find entrance here. The geographical boundaries are too distinct and clear for an instant's hesitation. Here the Christian, forgetful of the present and absorbed in the past, can resign himself to sad, yet soothing meditation. The few purple and crimson flowers growing about the roots of the tree, will give him ample food for contemplation; for they tell of the suffering and unguessed death of the Redeemer."

THE LOVE OF OFFENDING.—In the church of St. Nicholas, at Ghent, there is a tablet to the memory of Oliver Minjan and Anna Berge Stangen, his wife, who were the parents of thirty-one children, twenty-one boys and ten girls. Old Oliver appeared at the head of his twenty-one sons, all in uniform, when Charles V. made his entry into Ghent as Count of Flanders. Charles was so pleased at the fact of a simple artisan bringing up and educating such a family that he conferred on Oliver a modest pension. The renowned Count of Abenberg, when the Emperor Henry II. visited his German provinces, presented his thirty-two children as the most acceptable offering he could make to his sovereign. The Count was happier with them than poor Minjan and his wife Anna Berge with theirs. The thirty-one children, of this Ghent couple were carried off together, in 1538, by the plague, which we have no difficulty (as it is called the newly imported English disease) in recognizing as the black sweat of England. Minjan and his wife died within a few weeks after the loss of all their children, among whom they lie interred. Their monument is the most affecting of the many memorials of the dead raised in populous Ghent.

THE PLANET JUPITER, NOW THE EVENING STAR.—Jupiter is now the evening star, and will continue so until April 11th, 1857. Jupiter is the largest of all the planets, and next to Venus, the most brilliant. It is one thousand three hundred times larger than the earth, about four hundred and ninety-five million eight hundred thousand miles distant from the sun, and is accompanied by four moons, which help to give it light. It is twelve years in revolving around the sun, and turns about on its axis once in ten hours, which gives it a velocity at its equator of four thousand six hundred and fifty-eight miles in a minute, or a speed two thousand times greater than that of a cannon ball. Its axis being nearly perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, the sun is almost always in the plane of its equator.

MAKE OTHER MEN'S SLIPPERES THE SEA MARKS.

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San Francisco Price Current.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BY C. W. WARELL.

first ages of biblical history, for as far as Christian evidences go, it depends upon the testimony of one man; and he an interested witness.

8. Xp is his Xl. There is among biblical critics much Jewish animosity, to the manner of recovering many of the Jewish scriptures after the return from the

... revolver at Staph, who immediately took his double-barreled gun, discharging the contents into the back of Chamorro's head. Chamorro fell with his arms outstretched, and was the younger brother of Staph, who discharged his rifle at him, taking effect in his chest. The brother of Staph is a very dangerous man, and the brother of Staph is under bonds, and the man will be up before the County Judge of Alameda.

J. W. PATTON, JR. 100 E.

The necessity of procuring a more rapid increase of the military armament. For details of these and other subjects relating to the Army, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War.

The condition of the Navy is not merely satisfactory, but exhibits the most gratifying evidence of increased vigor. As it is comparatively small, it is more important that it should be as complete as

and the continuance of the public advantages involved, is as im-
possible for the Government of the United States to be indif-
ferent. *Extracted from New York Times of 21st April 1902*

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Romance o'r Gwynedd Llyfr Mormon	0 15
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15-17

PHILIP VERPLANCK. GEO. O. McMULLIN.

VERPLANCK & McMULLIN,

POWNERS AND GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

corner of Sacramento and Front Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

V. & McM. keep constantly on hand a large lot of
every thing in their line, which they sell at the
lowest market price.—
14-17

Information Wanted.

WILLIAM WALLACE WILLIAMS—

From Greenwich Hospital School, aged twenty
four years, dark complexion. When last heard of
was at Columbus Bay diggings.

Any information concerning him may be given to
this office, or sent by letter to Ernest Snow, Landing
office, St. Louis, Mo.

PINE'S HOTEL,

On Main Street,
Nearly opposite the Delta Union,
Los Angeles.

In a well kept, airy and spacious house, and so
where the traveler's wants are duly cared for, at
reasonable rates. Give us a call, and we warrant
that you will not be disappointed.

A liberal reduction will be made for families en
durant.—
12-17

THE ABOVE DESIGN IS AN EXTERIOR REPRESENTATION OF THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE OF

J. M. STROBRIDGE & CO.,

SITUATED IMMEDIATELY UNDER THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, CORNER OF COMMERCIAL & SANSOME STRETS.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, THE LARGEST IN THE STATE, IF NOT IN THE UNION, HAS ARISEN TO ITS PRESENT MAGNITUDE, BY MEETING THE PUBLIC DEMAND IN PRICE, QUALITY AND STYLE.

IN ALL THAT CAN ADORN THE HUMAN FORM. OUR STOCK CONSISTING OF OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF FINE AND GOOD SUBSTANTIAL CLOTHING; WE DESIRE THE PUBLIC TO INSPECT.

WE INVITE ALL, ESPECIALLY STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY, TO NOT ONLY TALK WITH US, BUT TO EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES.

UPWARDS OF \$30,000 WORTH OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, INTENDED FOR THE CITY TRADE, AND WARMER CLIMATE, HAS JUST BEEN OPENED DIRECT FROM OUR MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE; IN ADDITION WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FRESH SUPPLIES ON THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER. CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 29TH, 1856.

J. M. STROBRIDGE & CO.